

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF CHIROPTERA FROM INDIA AND
YUNAN.—By G. E. DOBSON, B. A., M. B., F. L. S.

PHYLLORHINA BRACHYOTA, n. sp.

Ear comparatively small, as broad as long, inner margin very convex forwards, outer margin slightly concave beneath the tip; nose-leaf as in *Ph. larvata*, Horsf., front surface of upper transverse portion with three very distinct vertical ridges; frontal pore small, indistinct, not larger than that of the females of *Ph. larvata*.

Feet small: wing-membrane from the metatarsus near the base of the toes. Interfemoral membrane rather large, triangular behind; extreme tip of tail free.

Fur, above, light brown at base, the terminal third of the hairs very dark, the extreme tips paler: beneath similar but somewhat paler. The fur on the shoulders and along the spine darker. Ears and wing- and interfemoral-membranes very dark known. Specimens in colourless alcohol appear very dark brown throughout.

The second upper premolar is separated from the canine by a wider interval than usual in this genus; in the midst of this space, but rather to the outside, the small, scarcely distinguishable first premolar is placed.

Length, head and body 1''·95 inches; tail 1''·4; head 0''·75; ear (anteriorly) 0''·5; forearm 1''·75; thumb 0''·25; second finger 2''·7; fourth finger 2''·1; tibia 0''·72; calcaneum 0''·4; foot and claws 0''·3.

The above description is taken from an adult male, preserved in alcohol, obtained by Staff Surgeon F. P. Staples in Central India, and presented by him to the Museum of the Army Medical Department at Netley.

VESPERTILIO MONTIVAGUS, n. sp.

Crown of head very slightly elevated; muzzle obtuse: ears narrow, tapering, with rounded tips; outer side flatly emarginate immediately beneath the tip for about quarter its length, then slightly convex, and lower down, opposite the base of the tragus with a small emargination, terminating beyond this in a small rounded lobe; inner margin convex for two-thirds its length, then forming a straight line to the tip; tragus long, narrow, and acutely pointed; inner margin straight, outer slightly convex upwards with a small rounded lobe at the base.

Feet very small, toes two-thirds the length of the whole foot. Tail wholly contained within the interfemoral membrane. Wings from the base of the toes.

Fur, above, dark-brown, the extreme tips paler and shining; beneath much darker, almost black for three-fourths the length of the hairs, the remaining portion ashy. In front the face is everywhere densely covered, the long hairs concealing the eyes and leaving the tip of the nose alone naked: on each side of the muzzle two or three small glandular wart-like elevations may be seen through the hairs. The ears are quite naked anteriorly, posteriorly their bases only are covered. On the wing-membrane the fur of the back extends as far as a line drawn from the junction of the proximal and middle thirds of the humerus to the commencement of the distal third of the femur: on the interfemoral membrane it ceases abruptly at the end of the second caudal vertebra. Beneath the fur extends upon the wing-membrane as far as a line drawn from the elbow to the knee-joint; the interfemoral membrane is covered at the root of the tail, and three fourths of the remaining part is very thinly clothed with the short hairs arising from the transverse dotted lines.

Incisors, on each side, parallel and acutely pointed; inner incisors longest, with a small acutely pointed talon near their extremities on the outer side. In the lower jaw the second premolar is small but distinctly visible, standing in the tooth-row; in the upper jaw the space between the canine and third premolar is small, and the second premolar is very minute, placed interiorly, in the angle between the first and third premolar, and with difficulty distinguishable even with the aid of a lens.

Length, head and body 1"·8 inches; tail 1"·6; head 0"·65; ear 0"·58; tragus 0"·25; forearm 1"·5; thumb 0"·25; second finger 2"·7; fourth finger 1"·9; tibia 0"·6; foot and claws 0"·3.

Habitat.—Hotha, Yunan.

The above description is taken from adult male and female specimens preserved in alcohol, obtained by Dr. J. Anderson during the Yunan Expedition, and deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
